PRIZES.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

in the Great Metrop

dence of The Evening Star. New York, Dec. 3, 1891.

the Past Week.

wide reputation of the family. The world has

until this collapse, which, according to his own statement and to common belief, has practi

cally reduced him to beggary. But this is only one of a group of disasters. The failure of his son, shameful and criminal as it is, is per-

haps lightened rather than made more grievous by his insanity, and yet such a disease is an

awful affliction, no matter what may be the alternative. Joined to this trouble is the recent

death of his wife and the critical illness of his

daughter. Surely in his case sorrows have not come singly, but in battalions. But whatever

his shortcomings as a financier may be his mis-fortunes have aroused for him a universal feel-

THE WINGS OF SCIENCE.

Shall we fly? This has long been a question

that has piqued inventors, and the world has

often been promised that the time had arrived

when the problem was to be solved. Just now

the interest centers in the machine which th

famous repeating cannon manufacturer, Maxim, is completing in England. This machine will be ready for trial some time in February, and I understand that several of our leading scientists are going

to cross the ocean on purpose to be present at the experiment. I need not say that

he apparatus is constructed in the light of the

the apparatus is constructed in the light of the latest science, and is by no means a "Darius Greene" absurdity. Maxim is himself a very interesting man. He was "born and raised" in an inland township of Maine, where he became a proverb while still a lad on account of his tireless endeavors to invent a repeating rifle. He was nicknamed "Repeating Rifle Maxim"

ecause of his everlasting perseverance in thi

matter. Of course he was regarded as a tedious type of crank, but this obscure and uncouth Maine boy persevered until he commanded the respect of the world for his in-ventions in artillery. It remains to be seen

whether he can now solve the problem aerial locomotion. He has given the question

theories of modern science aided by unlimite

FIVE-FINGER EXERCISES IN PERFECTION.

whom have taken rank among the classics of the art, whereas the pianists of today rarely at-

ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE.

thought of the recent disturbances. Said he:

CARRYING OFF CHURCH PRIZES.

Two theological "Lochinvars have come ou

of the west" lately and carried off church

prizes in the metropolis—Rev. Dr. Duffield, from Detroit and Rev. David J. Burrell. Both

are well equipped for work in this trying theo-logical climate, and much is expected of them. Dr. Burrell is welcomed back at the east by many who remember him as one of the most brilliant orators that Yale ever produced, and he has made good his college reputation. I understand that Washington is soon to have an opportunity to hear Dr. Burrell speak, as he is going to your city on the 14th or 15th, to areast for

going to your city on the 14th or 15th, to speak for the Presbyterian Alliance.

Why Rome Had No Bo

Rome was not built in a day; but Romulu didn't have half the advertising advantages

that are enjoyed by the modern suburban res

Didn't Charge Enough

Haberdasher—"Did he take it?" Clerk—"No; he said he wanted one for a bree dollars and fifty cents."

rchitect for the one-dollar tie?"

Clerk--"Two dollars."

her-"What did you charge th

HENRY R. ELLIOT.

I was talking a day or two ago with a veteran

issionary from China who had spent a long

tempt anything more serious than show intended to exhibit their own dexterity.

the closest study and has produced a n

and is

MEETING OF CONGRESS

Notable Incidents in the History of That Body Recalled.

ORGANIZING THE HOUSE

Its Importance Illustrated by the Elections of Adams and Jefferson—The Libraries of New York and the Rare Collection of Books, Manuscripts and Works of Art They Contain. Its Importance Illustrated by the Election Manuscripts and Works of Art They Contain. teenth, seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries. All these editions are

Written for The Evening Star.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW CONgress is always an era in political as well as in official life at Washington, and its advent is the more important when it occurs in the presidential year, for on more than one occasion it has been called on to exercise the power conferred upon it by the Constitution of deciding the contest for the presidency.

In 1825, on the 9th of February, it was called on to exercise that prerogative, and through the vote of Kentucky, which had been cast for Mr. Clay, John Quincy Adams had been elected, and from that act arose the charge of bribery and corruption which followed Mr. Clay through years of his political life. The member of Congress who assumed the authorship of the charge, but who refused to appear and testify before a committee of investigation, was George Kreamer, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, but, as he was a person of no intellectual force, Mr. Clay always regarded Mr. Buchanan as the real instigator of the charge and the man Kreamer as his tool, and from that period until his death he refused to recognize Mr. Buchanan either socially or on the floor of the Senate. In debate, if he had to

the floor of the Senate. In debate, if he had to refer to him, it was as the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Gen. Jackson believed most firmly the charge, and only when near his death and under the and only when near his death and under the advice of the reverend gentleman who was preparing him to formally enter the church, in which he died a devoted communicant, did he unicant, did he abandon that belief, and said in a letter addressed to the Hon, Wm. M. Gwin, I read a few days before the death of Dr. Gwin at New York: "I forgive Mr. Buchanan for having caused me to treat Mr. Clay for so many year with injustice.

ONE RESULT OF THIS CONTEST. Out of the result of this contest, sixty-six years ago, grew the division of parties from which emerged first the national republican, as opposed to the republican party, and then there came the whig and democratic party, repre senting conflicting theories of the American overnment. That was the last presidential election until 1877 which was brought before the House, and that is so recent and the result is so stamped upon the minds of the American peo-ple that we need never fear a repetition of it. The meeting of the Fifty-second Congress on Monday next will form a very striking contrast ruary 11, 1801, to determine the election to the presidency of Jefferson or Burr. The contest lasted for days, and an equal number of votes had been cast through many bailots for Burr and Jefferson, and finally on the 17th February Jefferson was declared elected. The states of Vermont and Maryland voting blanks deter Congress had taken place previously in a part of the north wing of the old Capitol, where the Senate, Supreme Court and the Home of the flow of the public until after his death the Delaware," so well remembered at Wash ington. Senate, Supreme Court and the House of Rep resentatives had met, but in 1801 the Hot in a temporary building, called the "Oven" from its peculiar shape, which stood on the site of the south wing of the old Capitol, between the site of the present House of Representatives

The Washington of that day, as described by historians, consisted of only one or two unfin-ished public buildings and a few houses standing among large and scattered farms on a hill-side by the Potomac. Ten years later a Brit-ish minister compared it to Hampstead Heath, and it was even later when Moore visited this city and found "Squares in morasses, obelisques in trees." The political changes and the material changes wrought by the unparalleled growth and prosperity of the country are not greater than those which will meet the eyes of the new members to assemble on Monday next to begin the sessions of the Fifty-second Con-

THE NEED OF A NEW LIBRARY BUILDING. Our city in its growth and beauty developes those attributes which go to make up a great seat of government. The most important for its future is the establishment here of the great universities with their libraries and galleries of art and the museums and all those leries of art and the museums and all those national institutions which will make it the resort of the scholars of the world. So much has been done toward that end of late years that we reasonably hope in a future of continued and uninterrupted prosperity that shall make this city not only the most beautiful in its adornments, but also the most interesting as the seat of learning and of the arts an

sciences.

The completion of the new national library with its hoards of books, until then almost in accessible, will add greatly to the importance of Washington. The stores of interesting liter ary and historical manuscript which fill the cases of the government departments, more particularly those in the Department of State, should be rendered accessible by being placed on deposit in the great library building, where, as curiosities, independent of their value to the student of history, they would form a most important feature in the grand building which will be so attractive a portion of Wash-ington.

A recent visit to the libraries of New York impresses more forcibly on my mind the importance which the completion of this library will add to Washington. The recent increase of the great libraries in the country has kept pace with the growth in the more material ele-ments of its greatness. The money values which have of late years been devoted to these institutions exhibit the interest felt in thus providing for the higher education of the present and succeeding generations.

One of the most interesting and valuable of the libraries of New York is the library of the Historical Society of that city. The society was organized in 1804 and it contains the most complete records of the stateand country prior to the revelution. The papers of Gen. Steu ben, Gen. Schuyler, Lord Sterling, Gens. Gates ben, Gen. Schuyler, Lord Sterling, Gens. Gates, Duer and others, and the papers, official and others, of the colonial days are of the greatest value. These and the Mount Vernon letters of Washington have been prepared for publication by Mr. Moncure D. Conway under the ampices of the society. The collection has outgrown the building erected some years ago, and the consequent disadvantage of the west and the consequent disadvantage of the wan of space is felt by those who visit it, for mucl that is of value is packed away out of sight and use, as, for instance, the 474 original water-color paintings of Audubon are in this great collection, but not accessible. The library is filled to repletion with a valuable collection of books, manuscripts, newspapers, pamphlete and antiquities, forming a complete and un-rivaled history of America. In this collection are 75,000 volumes, all bearing upon American

ing, which stands so mobtrusively on 2d avenue, is the valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities made by Dr. Abbott while residing for twenty years in Egypt Mr. Lenox presented his Neveveh sculptors and a large collection he had taken years to form of relics of the Ameri-

THE BRYAN COLLECTION OF OLD MASTERS The walls are crowded from floor to ceiling with the paintings which formed the gallery of the Bryan collection of old masters of un-doubted authenticity. A long residence in Europe, a thorough knowledge of art and an enthusiastic devotion to its collection enabled Mr. Bryan, during the troublous times in the Mr. Bryan, during the troublous times in the various countries of Europe, which caused the dispersion of valued collections, to obtain many originals of the various schools of art. The Byzantine, the Italian, the French, the The Byzantine, the Itanian, the French, the Dutch, the Florentine, the Flemish, Spanish and early English schools are represented there by Perugino, Leonarde de Vinci, Raphael, Titten, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, Andrea del Sarto, Dominicheno, Van Dyke, Hobbemans, Rubens. Wondermans, Ruysdael, Snyders, Velesquez Murillo, Poussin, Greuze, Horace, Vernet Boucher, Watteau, Sir Peter Lely, Hogarth, Gainsborough, George Morland, Sir Joshua Beynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Benjamin Wast, Copley and Leslie, and the early American artists, Sully. Thomas Cole, the Inma Trumbull and Aiston.

In addition to these the Duer collectio In addition to these the Duer collection was bequesthed to the society in 1881, and these crowd the gallery, which contains over 800 paintings now, forming the largest and most permanent collection in America. The revolutionary relies are numberiess. When the building, now contemplated, is erected and toward which a fund of a quarter of a million is on hand, these valuable collections will be properly displayed and will prove of inestimable

and archmology. This collection is at prinaccessible from want of space. THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

SHAKESPEAREAN LITERATURE.

from the earliest to the most modern of value

opies of the first four folios, the first quarte

of THE STAR-the first book published in En

glish, "Fevre's History of Troye," for which Mr. Lenox paid \$5,000; complete set of "Para-dise Lost," from the first edition to the time of

Mr. Lenox's death, and also of Isaac Walton. Every branch of literature, in varied edition

and in almost every language and period, fill the shelves of this great home of books.

Among the numerous manuscripts is Washington's farewell address. Letters from Burns, one dated March 31, 1788, says: "I am so bar-

assed with care and anxiety about this farming

July 20, 1767, from Napoleon I. Letters from

Coleridge, Pope, Cowper, Southey, Dr. Sam Johnson to Sir Joshua Reynolds, "thanking

maps of the earliest periods and masses of rare editions of every known contribution to litera-

CONTENTS OF THE ART GALLERY.

tist of eminence is to be found on its walls. Of Sir

productions, purchased from the artist for Mr. Lenox by Charles K. Leslie as early as 1832.

ainsborough, Morland, Mulready, Constable, Leslie, Sir David Wilkie, Sir Francis Grant,

Thomas Webster, Calcott, Copley, Roberts, Cox, Landseer (with autograph letter), Sir Henry Reyburn, Nasmythe and Collins. Early exam-

artists of America are represented by Gilbert Stuart, the Peales, Prof. Morse. John Trum-

bull, Henry Inman, Stuart Newton, John Van-derlyn, who painted the "Landing of Colum-bus" in the rotunda, and John G. Chapman, who painted the "Esptism of Pecahontas." A recent addition to the collection is Munkacsy's

"Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to His Daugh

entombed in Mr. Lenox's gallery, which was not opened to the public until after his death

This valuable collection and the collection

serve a most admirable purpose, but the library

New York there are libraries, circulati

of them attract numerous visitors. How many such institutions are to be found in Washing

employed during working hours can obtain access? If there is I do not know it, unless it

OLD DIGBY YIELDED

Property Worth \$20,000.

Young Toddleby was a true-hearted and

promising youth. He had graduated with onor at Yale, and was studying law with Mr. Lofter. It so happened that Toddleby became

his love was returned he asked Mr. Lofter to

old Digby, who loved money, asked what property the young man had. Lofter said he did

not know, but he would inquire. The next

time he saw his young student he asked him

if he had any property at all.
"Only health, strength and a determination

to work," replied the youth.
"Well," said the lawyer, who sincerely b

The next time the lawyer saw the young

have inquired about this young man's circumstances. He has no money in bank; but he owns a piece of property for which, to my certain knowledge, he has been offered and has refused \$20,000."

riage, which shortly afterward took place. In

the end he had reason to be proud of his son-in-law, though he was once heard to remark

touching that rare piece of property upon the strength of which he had consented to the

"If it could not take wings, it was liable at

The Pedagogue's Woolng,

The pedagogue among his pupils had
A maiden fair.
He loved her; who would not? Her eyes were
And turned to his with saucy glance full oft;
And when his tiresome Latin put her out
Her pretty lips were all too prone to pout;
He longed to kiss them—love had made him m
But did not dure.

One morn he met her on the way to school,

"Ah," with arch modesty replied the fair,
"That would be fine;
But 'tis impossible, for, as thou know'st,
Small stock of learning can thy pupil boast.
The first declension now absorbs my though
The verb I have not yet at all been taught.
I cannot conjugate; all I may dare
is to decline:"

Day-"The only way to Joblots is to bluff."

he weighed out ten pounds.

A Timid Man.

Weeks—"Hasn't he sand to call?"

Day—"Joblots? He hasn't sand to call a cab.

From Judge.
"These jokes about grocers putting sand in

sugar make me weary," observed Mr. Peck as

"The truth hurts, does it?"
"There's no truth in it. Sand's too expensive
o waste in that kind of style."

Louise-"See that little, insignificant fellow

Clara-"Indeed? What was his name before

From Harper's Bazar.
"Tony, me husband, bayn a I-talian, wanted

yonder? That's Mrs. Splurger's husband."

-Table Talk

The hour was late;
But wait he would not, could not. Thus he sight
"Swect maid, I prithee, be my beauteous bride!
Already hast thou marked, nor need I tell,
That I have loved thee long and passing well;
Nor time nor absence can my passion cool;
Let's conjugate!"

any time to walk off!"

ady's father he said:
"I have inquired about this young me

This led old Digby to consent to the

From the New York Ledger.

se His Son-in-Law Had a Piece

ton? Is there one to which a man or won

This beautiful collection was for years

ples of Verbockhaven, Paul Delaroche Horace Vernet's "Siege of Saragossa."

The art gallery contains some of the finest

liberal contributions."

Johnson

The Astor Library supplies the demand for those whose profession needs the use of books beyond ordinary means, and is consequently of Some Seasonable Suggestions in Revery great value.

The Lenox Library, full to repletion of the gard to Gifts for the Holidays. most valuable works, is celebrated more for its

rare editions than for books needed for general use. In the specialty of American history and the materials for it no library in America can HOME-MADE ARTICLES

That Will Display Ingenuity and Taste, and Can Be Got Up Cheaply-Novelties in Silver Ornaments-Handsome Work in Embroi-

complete, embracing those in Spanish, Portu-guese, Dutch, Italian, French, Latin and English. In early Spanish works on America this collection is unrivaled. Mr Lenox spared no expense, and his knowledge of such works is CONVENIENCES MULTIPLY FOR THOSE who wish to copy at home in a more or less diversified form some of the pretty things seen hibited in this wonderful collection gathered tring long years. His Spanish manuscripts in the shops, often the efforts of one pioneer relating to America are numerous and valua-ble, and he has obtained the most complete collection of De Dry books in this country. in having something out of the way made, as an assistance or guide, starts a regular business in that article, and it soon becomes a well-known fact that such is the case. Lamp-shade frames, In Shakespearean literature this library confor instance, can be made to order here now tains the most numerous and complete editions, of any shape and style, and moreover the holders for them can also be ordered to fit any and the early subsequent issues, and, if not all, the most of the twenty plays published in the lifetime of Shakespeare from 1600 to 1620. The rare books in this library would fill a column of Tuy Syan, the first book published in France Tuy Syan, the first book published. lamp, and thus the obstacles to making the pretty concoctions of lace, silk and chiffon are uite removed.

Such a short time ago, too, one had to try in wain to get what was wanted in that line unless it had one regulation shape which might be bought, but which had then to be altered by a worker in wire in order to make it available. The standards for the shades it was quite im-

These shades can so easily be made at home, and are so much less expensive than the pretty ones in the shops, that many people prefer to do their own, for the result is so much for the trouble that one is fascinated with the making. The broad metal band that is the heading of the frames protects the silk or lace frill which Enishes the shade at the top, so that there is little danger of its scorching. The frame has first to be covered with the foundation silk shirred at the top and caught down in plaits on the outer wire of the frame; over this comes the lace or chiffon, which is very full and just deep enough to allow the pinked out edge of the silk to show below. A shirr is often put in the lace at the outer wire, making a little upstanding ruffle, and a very full plaiting of silk doubled, examples of the early English school. Every aror of single silk fringed on each edge, is put around the top. With India silk and pretty Joshua Reynolds there are three or four beau-tiful examples. Two of Turner's most brilliant airy laces so cheap a large shade may be got up at home, which, while perhaps not equaling those sold for \$25, may be quite pretty enough to give much pleasure and satisfaction to its projector, and when its freshness and delicacy have departed, as they anfortunately will in time, the regret may be vithout one feeling extravagant over the mat-

> still remain favorites and can be made at home likewise. In soft coloring they are really efective on lighted lamps, much more so that y daylight
>
> Every one seems to be filled with the idea of

multiplying lamps in their houses, so that they and their belongings are likely to be prominent AN ATTRACTIVE SMOKING SET.

I saw a smoking set the other day which had just been purchased for a Christmas gift which was attractive and decidedly mannish; it was of the Historical Society and the Astor Library in three pieces, each a section of natural ivory mounted in nickel. The ivory was a deep cream color, looking like meerschaum in the at the Cooper Institute is the library of the people. There the workingman in search of knowledge or recreation finds welcome, and there the books needed by him are to be found. The library is open until 10 o'clock at night and on Sunday from 12 o'clock until 9 p.m. The large hall and reading room, supplied with the daily papers, magazines, reviews, &c., are filled with attentive readers. In various parts of New York there are libraries, circulating and early stages of its coloring process. The cigar holder was one of the prettiest specimens, beng the largest, while the match safe and open eceptacle for ashes were similar, but smaller; they were pleasing in color, good in shape, keeping the natural curve of the tusk and sub-stantial in finish, therefore suitable for a man's

> Silver articles hold their own this season and come in every imaginable style and to supply every imaginable want. All the small

tach to a chatelain especially, and the chate-lains themselves are very handsome, particu-larly in English silver, filigree looking, but much heavier than it appears and strong enough not to bend or break in the using.

The hair ornaments in silver are legion, a new style looking like heavy wire, with tiny balls tipping all the points on hairpins or small combs. The pierced silver for small hair combs or fancy topped pins is as plentiful as it was last year and is very pretty.

acquainted with a beautiful young lady, daughter of old Digby. He loved the fair maiden, and when he had reason to believe Tortoise shell rivals silver for these last menrecommend him to the father, Lofter being on tioned articles, and is in various styles, the terms of close intimacy with the family. The lawyer agreed and performed his mission; but newest and choicest being combs with narrow high top of solid shell, either perfectly plain or with a narrow carved border across the top and down the sides. These are much more desirable than the open work or filigree effects, and are worn larger than hair ornaments of any other material. Both silver and shell seem favored in preference to gold for use in the hair, and a present in either can scarcely go amiss, as most people like a variety in such well, said the lawyer, who sincerely be-lieved the youth was in every way worthy, "let us see. What will you take for your right leg? I will give you \$20,000 for it." Of course Toddleby refused.

Tortoise shell is equally pretty for backs of brushes, and I lately saw it recommended in brushes, and more of a novelty, a monoplace of silver as more of a novelty, a mono-gram carved on the shell being suggested for decoration. A prettier idea I have seen carried out, and that is a small silver monogram on the shell brush, which is decidedly novel and the shell brush, which is decidedly novel and handsome, and the comb to use with it has a heavy repousse silver band. Tortoise shell is certainly fragile to a certain extent, and extremes of heat or cold are hable to crack it; still the set I speak of has been in use several years, and while one feels that a little more care must be used with it than if it were unbreakable silver, it is estimated in the control of the cont

PRETTY EMERGIDERY. I have just seen a pretty piece of embroidery, intended as a Christmas gift, on fine white linen. It is square and may be used either for a center piece on the dinner or luncheon table, or as a mat on a small table of any kind, one in white enamel suiting it better than any other. Large flower forms, very much convention-alized, are set irregularly over the surface, per-

ANOTHER PIECE OF LINEN WORK. fringed square, or rather oblong, with small primroses in each corner, two or three to-

The flowers are in several shades of old pink, worked solidly, some light, some dark, each shaded, however, and the lines are indi-

up on baby ribbon tied in a full resette bow or ATTRACTIVE HOMES. be so readily accomplished by any one accurate to the work, and is so attractive in it

> BAGS WILL FLOURISH AS USUAL. Bags will probably flourish as usual at the gift season of the year. "Vide poche" is an imposing name for scrap bag, but it is what the handsome bags for that purpose are called.
> One has been made with a band across the bottom of beautiful Turkish embroidery on dull blue cloth, in gold and silver threads; the design is of

the Spectators.

the young King of Siam:

upward, he spun it for a moment upon the point of his long thumb nail, then flung it disdainfully away toward the spectators.

It struck the pavement with a metallic clang, bounced and rose, with sudden expanse of wings, a shricking eagle, frightened horribly, and seeking flight toward the summit of the

was seen. Another actor now came upon the scene whom I recognized as the tall athlete, Tepada. Behind him came a smaller man, whose name was Minhman, and a boy, probably twelve years old, called Tsin-ki. These four, including the first old man, Norodom, began some of the most wonderful athletic exhibitions that can

In one feat Tepada seized Norodom by his and spun round with him till the old man's legs were horizontal to the athlete's should Then, while they still spun with the fury of dervishes, Minhman sprung up, seized upon Norodom's feet, and spun out a horizontal continuation of the old man; and when Minhman was firmly established, the boy caught to his feet in like manner, and the tall athlete, every muscle in him straining, continued to whirl the human jointless lever around.

At last, slowing slightly, Tepada drew in his

arms till the old man's white beard touched his ody; there was a sudden strain and the arms somersault and the column was unbroken.

two robes were borrowed, and when they were raised there was a wolf, which was killed with

The music clashed out barbarously, Norodom

upon his feet.

During three hours the exhibition continued, feats of the sort I have described, each more wonderful than the one that preceded it, followed one another in rapid succession.

A Good Suggestion.

but what in thunder's the matter with your clothes?"

made on the othah side.

Tom Bigbee—"Oh! then why not turn them

A Fashionable Tendency.

trousers from that piece of cloth in the Dealer-"A slight mistake, sir.

in his turned-up bed turned up his toes,

The faithful bound descried a light and barked, as he had no time to bite



HIGH WINDS CAUSE DAMAGE. A Storm Sweeps Through the Cumbe

Another evelone swept over the Cumberly valley in southern Pennsylvania yesterday and the destruction in various parts is very great. The storm came up from the south and Ship PREACHERS COME MARY AND CARRY OFF CHURCH pensburg was the first to suffer. There the round house of the Western Maryland railroad was demolished, the end of the Cumberland valley ware house crushed in and the roof swept It has been a long time since New York has from the overall factory. In the country en so scandalized and at the same time so near by a brick school house was wrecked. At Kerrsville a freight car was blown from the track and down an embankment When the storm struck Carlisle the rain poured in torrents and the wind drove with such force that for a time it was impossible for passengers to go from the depot to the trainstanding in front of the building. A new two-story brick build-ing north of town was demolished, the frame-work of two new buildings on North Bedford on account of the frightful loss to all concerned, both in money and reputation street was leveled and a vast amount of other but also because of the worldamage was done.

not forgotten, nor is likely to forget his con-nection with one of the first triumphs of mod-ern civilization—the laying of the first Atlantic The storm swept over Mechanicsburg, leaving in its wake the greatest destruction on record in that section. The public square cable. Then again, it was his genius an courage which gave New York its rapid transi presents a sad sight. On one side is the large, brick Methodist Church, a complete wreck, that must be taken down, and on the opposite corner is the Franklin Hall, the highest structure system, such as it is. We become so accus-tomed to our surroundings that we do not re-flect on the audacity which gave the world both of these great projects. Of late years, how-ever, Mr. Field seems to have been on the down in the town, with half the roof off and the gable end blown in. Besides this about a dozen grade. For some reason or other it is not known exactly why, he quarreled and parted company with Jay Gould, and owing to that will gentleman's maneuvers and several other reasons he lost a great deal of money. He had to sell the Mail and Express, which in his hands was an expensive amanement and other buildings are wrecked. The large Na-tional Hotel is unroofed and the Bethel Church omewhat damaged.

The cyclone came from the southwest and The cyclone came from the southwest and the path lay right through Main street, and the greatest destruction is in the central part of the town. It first swooped down-upon the National Hotel, a large three-story brick structure, carrying a good part of the roof into Main street and demolishing the outbuildings. It then struck the three-story brick residence on the Overdeer property, on the opposite side of Main street, and leveled it to the second story. From this point the path of the storm lav northeast, along Main street, and nearly all the damage for four squares is confined to the south side of that street. The residence of Mrs. Bair, a three-

AT MECHANICSBURG.

street. The residence of Mrs. Bair, a three-story brick, had the roof and upper story carried away. The Christian Zugg residence was unroofed.

The wind next struck the Methodist Church, and this is the worst wreck in the town. It is a tall brick structure standing on one corner of the public square. When the storm struck it the gable end was blown in, and crushed right through to the cellar, wrecking the interior and shattering the walls so that the building is a total loss Franklin Hall stands on the oppo-site side of Market street. The second floor in used as an opera house and the third floor by the Masonic order. Half of the roof was blown off, and the gable end blown in, wreck-

blown off, and the gable end blown in, wrecking the upper floor, occupied by the Masons, and doing great damage to the building.

Col. Totten's residence, further east, was partly unroofed and the Bethel Church, the largest in town, had the spire moved upon its foundation and the cornice torn away. J. B. Kohler & Co.'s spoke works lay in the path of the storm, and here the brick smokestack was blown down and counseled through the believ blown down and crushed through the boiler house, and the roof and part of the gable were carried away Stansfield's coach shops were moved upon their foundations. The other buildings damaged were the Leas residence, the Long residence and Hanck & Comstock foundry, part of smokestack blown down. These are only the losses in the immediate path of the storm and they will foot up at least

\$50,000, without considering the more trifling losses in other parts of the town. Strange to say, there was no loss of life, though several persons were injured.

During the storm a school house in Guilford township was demolished and several barns blown down. It was considered the worst storm ever known in this valley. It resembled a cy-

which theoretically seems to meet all condi-tions. No expense has been spared, and the experiment will reflect the latest and best A terrific storm swept over the Wyoming valley, doing great damage in outlying districts.
The storm began at 3 a.m., and from that time
until 5 in the evening the rain pelted down in Daudet in the "Nabob," summarizing in his sheets. The Susquehanna river has risen three feet and is still rising, and it is feared that crisp way the fashionable routine at Paris, traffic with west-side towns will be cut off. The streets of Wilkesbarre were under water the whole day, except on the heights. Many cellars were flooded in the business portion of the town and thousands of dollars' worth of goods damaged. Telephone and telegraph wires are badly tangled and linemen are busy restoring communication. speaks of "the famous pianist going his rounds." We in this country are nowable to realize the force of this line, for "the famous pianist" has become quite the ordinary and inevitable feature of the amusement season. The latest in the list is Paderewski, who is amazing and delighting audiences by his skill,

A violent wind and rain storm passed over Middletown, Md., yesterday afternoon, doing geniuses, who come now fairly in shoals, especially as they invariably have names as unkempt as their hair. But as between the old style and new style of pianists it may be said that while in technique the great players of today are equal to the master spirits of the past, if not superior to them, and, in fact, seem to be equally and almost tiresomely perfect, still they are more mechanical than their predecessors. In the old time we associated a "great pianist" with a man who created as well as performed music, such men for example as Gottschalk, Thalberg, Liszt, Chopin, Mills, Rubenstein and the like, who put their impression the musical literature of their age, and some of whom have taken rank among the classics of town from the south and then quickly changed to the east. The South Mountain Creamery building, a large three-story frame structure, 32 by 106 feet in size, and situated on West Main street, was wrecked, the entire building being twisted and bulged out of shape. The roof was cracked and raised up in several places, a number of the studding were cracked and broken and the plates were wrenched loose from the studding.

The dwelling of Mr. John D. Miller, situated

The dwelling of Mr. John D. Miller, situated one mile northwest of town, had the gable end blown in down to the square and the garret windows blown out. Fencing and trees suffered to some extent, and the Western Union telegraph lines were badly mixed. For twenty minutes there was a terrific downpour of rain, the total precipitation in that time being two inches. The wind blew the rain in blinding sheets and the armal transmission. sheets, and the small streams were quickly turned into raging torrents. The rainfall was undoubtedly heavier in this immediate vicinity, as Catoctin creek was not over bank only at low places. The roads and fields were badly life in that empire, knows it thoroughly and believes in its future. I asked him what he washed at placos. At the east end of Bruns wick a large tree was blown across the railroad track, delaying trains for an hour. The rain and storm struck Hagerstown yes

terday noon, doing considerable damage. The tin roof of the post office was torn off and several barns in the Leitersburg district were

anroofed.

The storm passed over Westminster day afternoon. The brick dwelling of Voulser on Church street was unroofed as Onlier on Church street was unroofed and the gable blown down. A building on John street was unroofed and some fencing prostrated.

The wind blew a gale at Eikton and was accompanied by a heavy rainfall. No damage has as yet been reported. The river and streams are considerably awollen. NEW JERSEY AND THE HUDSON.

The edge of a cyclone struck Cape May yes erday afternoon at 4. The roof of the Stockton stables was carried over a house top and anded 200 yardsaway in a dooryard on the corner of Corgie and Jefferson streets. The tin roof of the Lafayette was torn loose and doubled

up to the very walls of Shanghai. One may yet see in the suburbs of that city miles of hillocks which stand as the only memorials of ravaged villages. I remember the tales told to a group of us on shipboard by one who had served for a time in the army of the Taepings, and the blood curdles even at this distance as the ghastly stories come back to mind. He stuck by them faithfully for a time, in spite of their cruelties, partly because he knew if he deserted he would be caught, tortured and assassinated. But finally he could not stand it any longer. A walled town had capitulated on the condition that the lives of the citizens should be spared. They were to leave the town by a gate, unarmed, and then the place was to be looted. The citizens evacuated the city on these terms. As they issued one by one their heads were sliced off doffly by guards stationed at the gate and the corpses thrown up in heaps on either side. "I stood it," said the officer, "till I was up to my knees in a pond of human blood and then I thought I'd resign." He did, and left very quietly, but the story of how he got to Canton is one of the most thrilling in history.

CARRYING OFF CHURCH PRIZES.

Two theological "Lochinver have each of the carry and the condition of the condition that the gate and the corpses thrown up in heaps on either side.

CARRYING OFF CHURCH PRIZES.

Two theological "Lochinver have each of the idea of marrying widow."

CARRYING OFF CHURCH PRIZES.

volumes could be written. Some girls have a great dislike to the idea of marrying a widower.

great dislike to the idea of marrying awidower. They think that his brain and memory are so permeated with the perfections of the dear departed (her little faults all forgotten) that he would be terribly critical about a second wife. This is a con. To set against it is an excellent pro. A widower is more likely to have been weaned a little bit from the selfish ways of single blessedness than a man who has not been married.

Mothers usually spoil their sons and train the young men's sisters to the same. The salutary experiences of matrimonial life tend to reduce the egotism and self-conceit which are the natural consequence of this. So, really, the ideal man to marry is a widower whose first wife has been rather unsatisfactory and who has been generally known to be so. He cannot pretend to sigh over the lost giories of his first hymeneal enterprise, and he will be appreciative of the domestic virtues that contrast with the dear departed's lack of them.

Eva's sentiments toward her future husband may be gathered from one of her utterances to Maud and me last night:

"I have always thought that the very nicest man to marry would be one who is pleasant to live with and not very unpleasant to lose."

What would St. Paul have said to such revolutionary ideas?

From the Boston Globs.

It has been computed that between \$6,00 and \$7,000,000 babies are born into the weach year, or about eventy per minute line of cradies containing them would at around the world university, lets the significant containing them would at around the world university, lets the significant contains the state of the state of the significant contains the significant contains

ALASKA'S GIANT MOUNTAIN. The Adventures of the Russell Party on Its

ING ACCOUNT OF THEM WRITTEN BY MR. RUSSELL-NIGHT MARCHES OVER DAN GEROUS CREVASSES-THE GRANDEUR OF THE VIEW NEAR THE SUMMIT. Israel C. Russell, who was chief of the party

sent out by the National Geographic Society to ascend Mount St. Elias and explore the surrounding region, has written for the Philadel phia Press an interesting account of the ascent of the giant mountain. In it he says: Owing to the glare of the sun-

light on the snow fields and the softness of the mow at midday our marches were made principally at night. Even at midnight it was still light enough to travel where the snow was not badly crevassed, although the nights were considerably longer than when we began our journey in June.

Although traveling at night was far more comfortable than by day it was more danger-ous, as we were forcibly reminded the night we made our first advance north of the Samovar to freeze after sunset and worked our way with a loaded sled around the worst part of the ice fall at the west end of the Samovar Hills and through a maze of crevasses above the fall. The snow shead looked smooth and but slightly crevassed, and I turned back, having work to

crevassed, and I turned back, having work to do at the Samovat Hills, leaving the men to advance without me. They had scarcely proceeded a hundred yards, however, when Stamy and White, who were in the lead in the sled line, suddenly broke through and fell some twenty feet into a crevasse.

Fortunately, they landed on soft snow, which had been caught in the chasm and formed a kind of bridge. The men could not move from the position in which they landed, because of the snow that had fallen on them and because on either hand the chasm descended to unseen depths. Their position was exceedingly critidepths. Their position was exceedingly criti-cal, but owing to the coolness and promptness of McCarty a rope was lowered to them almost before they reached bottom, and they were drawn to the surface. This was the most serious accident we had during the journey to the mountain. On the way down White again dropped through a snow bridge near the sau place and disappeared in the blue gulf below, but was again rescued with the aid of a line without serious injury. ABANDONING THE SLED

Our night marches up the Agassiz glacier continued until July 14, when we reached the place where the Newton glacier pours down s steep rocky descent and joins the Agassiz This was as far as we could take our sled. Our course then led northwest up the Newton glacier, which we knew from the experies the year previous was exceedingly rugged and broken by several great ice falls The work of "packing" our tents, instru-

ments and rations was now resumed, and we advanced more slowly than when we could use the sled. Our camps were on the snow at a sufficient distance from the mountains to be out of danger of avalanches. Cooking was done over oil stoves, and our food was neces-sarily simple in the extreme, although usually sufficient as to quantity.
At several localities steps had to be cut in

steep snow slopes, which made progress very slow and tiresome. At one place advance seemed to be impossible, owing to a maze of huge crevasses which crossed the glacier from side to side. After viewing the wild landscap from the summit of a towering pinnacle of ice it was decided to cut steps down into one of the it was decided to cut steps down the precipice broadest crevasses and then up the precipice over 200 feet high, which formed its opposite over 200 feet high, which formed its opposite over 200 feet high, which formed its opposite over accomplished in about half a wall. This was accomplished in about half a day by McCarty, Stamy and myself, who were then in advance of the rest of the party. Cut-ting steps up the precipice was more difficult than in any case previously encountered, owthan in any case previously encountered, owing to an overhanging cornice-like ridge, about six feet thick near the top, but was finally accomplished, and a rope put in piace to facilitate our return. Above the great crevasse, which we called White cliff, the surface of the glacier was less broken, and we made good progress for about five miles to the foot of the next great ice fall. This was a precipitous descent of over a thousand feet, up which we toiled with heavy loads through soft snow for several hours before reaching the magnificent several hours before reaching the magnificent

THE HIGHEST POINT REACHED. Near the entrance of this amphitheater w made what proved to be our highest camp. The elevation was a little over 8,000 feet. The scenery while traveling up the Agassiz and our highest camp surpassed anything we had seen. Mount Newton, forming the northeast-ern wall of the vast semi-circle, rose nearly vertically for fully a mile. Its sides were cov-

ern wall of the vast semi-circle, rose nearly vertically for fully a mile. Its sides were covered with ice, which frequently fell in thundering avalanches. On the southwest was the roof-like slope of St. Elias, having a vertical height of two miles. From its glittering slopes alalanches of fearful grandeur repeatedly rushed down into the snow-bound valley in which our little tent was pitched.

Between Mounts Newton and St. Elias there is a "saddle," the lowest front of which was 4,000 feet above our camp. The slope leading to the "saddle" was rugged and steep and crossed from side to side by blue crevasses, the upper walls of which frequently rose a hun-

crossed from side to side by blue crevasses, the upper walls of which frequently rose a hundred feet or more above their lower lips. Our advance above the highest camp was up this slope of ice and snow, so steep that steps had to be cut the greater part of the way.

In the higher region my companions were McCarty and Stamy. The rest of the party were at lower stations advancing supplies.

With my two companions I left the highest camp at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 24 and climbed the ice cliff leading to the divide between Mount Newton and Mount St. Elias. between Mount Newton and Mount St. Elias. This was a task of no small difficulty, requiring eight hours of hard work. On the divide we had a magnificent view of the desolate mountainous region to the north, and could see the thousands of snow-covered mountains that intervene between Mount Fairweather, some 200 miles to the southeast, and Mount Wrangel, an equal distance to the northwest.

After having some lunch on the divide and making such observations are were practicable.

making such observations as were practicable we continued the ascent and at 4 o'clock reached an elevation of 14,500 feet on the north slope of the greatpyramid forming the summit of Mount St. Elias. Measurements of the height of the moun-

tains made after returning to Icy bay have shown that Mount St. Elias has an elevation of 18,250 feet. This measurement was made with care and is believed to be correct within 100 teet.
When we reached our highest point there

were nearly 4,000 feet of precipitous snow slope yet above us. Having already climbed over t,0.0 feet since leaving camp, I deemed it ad-visable to return and advance our camp to the divide before making an attempt to reach the we were reluctant to turn back, but felt con

fident that if we placed our tent upon the di-vide we should be able to reach the summit in one day and return. Working our way down the precipitous trail we had made during the ascent, we regained our tent at 10 o'clock at night, just twenty hours after leaving it. AT THE SUMMIT.

The day we reached our highest point was clear and beautiful, but a change was apparent toward night, and the next day St. Elias was nveloped in clouds. We had experienced much cloudy and stormy weather since being on the mountain, but on the lower slopes were not greatly impeded thereby. In the higher region, however, clouds were more frequent than at lower horizons and storms increased in frequency. We could not advance except in clear, cold weather, when the snow was frozen and the danger from avalanches at a minimum. Our highest camp was occupied twelve days, and during that time we were enabled to make but one advance—the climb of July 24 already

of rations, which we intended to cache on the divide and take up our tent, blankets, &c., on the next favorable day, but we only succeeded

the next favorable day, but we only succeeded in working our way perhaps a third of the distance up the ice slope before avalanches became so frequent that it would have been fool-hardy to proceed.

Finding that favorable weather was not likely to be had we finally abandoned the climb and retreated. On our way back to the Chair Hills we experienced heavy weather, which must have been a very severe snow storm at the altitude of our highest camp. When the cloud did part, a week after we began our descent, the mountains were white with new snow down to the horizon, about 4,000 feet above the sea.

The prevalence of rain and clouds along the coast throughout the remainder of our stay in Alaska fully justified the conclusion that we should not have been able to gain the summit had we continued in our efforts for the remainder of the season.

THE DISCOVERY OF TOBACCO. Africans Are Supposed to Have Used It Long

It has generally been supposed that the uses of tobacco were not known outside of America and its islands before the discovery of the week ern world, says Goldthwaite's Geograp Magazine. While convincing proof to the contrary has not been obtained, the explorations of recent years have raised the question whether the tobacco habit in the fifteenth com tury was not far more widely prevalent than has been believed. It is that among many of the Pacific islands the natives used tobacco long before the natives used tobacco long before they were visited by white men, and there is no tradition among them of a time when their fathers did not understand the culture and uses of the tobacco plant. Throughout inner Africa also the use of tobacco is universally known and there is every reason to believe that some of the varieties of the tobacco plant in common use are indigenous. For all we know to the contrary the savages of central Africa, who were quite unknown at the time Columbus discovered America, were puffing their pipes long before he made himself famous.

There is no doubt that the discovery of There is no doubt that the discovery of American tobacco had considerable influence upon the tobacco habit in Africa, if it did not

actually introduce it. Our common Virginia tobacco was carried far up the Nile to equa-torial Africa long before white men penetrated to that region. Schweinfurth was the first to discover that this imported plant is in us among several of the Bahr-el-Ghasal and Welle discover that this imported plant is in use among several of the Bahr-el-Ghasal and Wellie Makna tribes, and it is a curious fact that the savages who use this exotic have no native name for it. Each tribe has its own name for the native variety of tobacco, but the appellations the Africans apply to the imported plant show unmistakably that they are derived, one and all, from the word tobacco. So far a this large takabiy that they are derived, one and all from the word tobacco. So far as this large region, at least, is indebted to America for region, at least, is indebted to America for an improved quality of the weed the obligation seems to be acknowledged in the names given to the article. But the indigenous varieties are far more prevalent and are largely used even where Virginia tobacco is cultivated. And since the foreign source of the exotic has been so easily discovered in the languages of the people, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that in the greater regions to which it has not extended, and where no foreign influence is discernible the amoline. foreign influence is discernible, the smoking habit had an independent origin.

It is not at all certain that the white race has a prior claim even upon the invention of the cigar. In all the parts of New Guinea, the

largest island in the world, that have yet been visited tobacco is cultivated, and in some o these districts the humble pipe contributes nothing to the enjoyment of the weed and is not even known. Dr. Maclay saw natives with crude looking cigars in their mouths who had never seen a white man before, and thought he had dropped from the sky. Dr. Finesh, who some years later explored the coast for hundreds of miles, says the natives of the whole northeast coast of New Guinea, though involved. New Guinea, though inveterate smokers, had never heard of a pipe, and returned those which he gave them as articles for which they had no use. He says they roll the partly dried leaves into a rude cigar, and, not being blessed their with Havana wrappers, they tie around their cigar a large green leaf from a tree. Doubtles the vilest weeds sold on the Bowery are superior to these products of Papuan ingenuity which hold fire so poorly that a live coal is al-ways kept at hand to revivify them. But they suit the native taste, and the people seem to re gard those who draw tobacco a pipe stem as belonging to an inferior race of

AT THE BROTHERS' FEED Story of Two Men Who Quarreled Right Up to the Door of Death. From the Chicago Herald.

"You will take the road to the right, over the hill, at 'Brothers' Feud,'" said the liveryman. "The bridge on the lower road was washed away in the storm." "Brothers' Feud?" said L "Where is that?"

"Aren't you acquainted in this country? No?

Well, you can't be. Every one within a hundred miles, I suppose, knows about Brothers Fend. The way of it was, when old man Ellacot died he gave his farm undivided to his two sons. They had no other relatives living. But they couldn't get along together, and one of them brought suit for partition. The place is very hilly and wasn't worth much in the first place. And the lawyer fees didn't make it any more valuable. But they finally got the matter through court, and the surveyor came out to survey the place. They saked him who was to pay him, and he said they would each pay half the expense of partition. They agreed, and he went ahead. One of them paid and the other didn't. That was nobody's loss but the surveyor's, but it made the paying brother so mad to think his brother had done brother so mad to think his brother had done less than himself that he took up the dividing line stakes and set them over two rods in his brother's land. That made his brother mad and he took up the stakes and set them two rods beyond the line. So they began quarreling over that four rods of hill land that wasn't worth \$10 an acre. But the timber was fine, and when the buyers came along and offered \$20 a thousand for stave timber Jim and Joe herein cuarreling in earnest.

\$20 a thousand for stave timber Jim and Joe began quarreling in earnest.

"Each one hired a gang of choppers and the choppers took up the fight, for it did seem the likeliest timber grew in the disputed strip. Why, those choppers had regular battles there and the sheriff had to go out with a posse. Three men were killed—just chopped to death with axes. We have had more criminal cases from that four rods of sand and gravel than from all the rest of the county. We finally from that four rods of sand and gravel than from all the rest of the county. We finally had to get out a company of militia, when the buyers run up the price to \$22 a thousand. It was worth something then. But each fellow spent all he made from his trees defending his suits, and when the timber was finally gone and the price fell there stood about the only good walnut in the country. That is worth a good deal of money now. All the rest of the walnut sold years ago and it was worth d—near its weight in silver.

weight in silver.

"Well, if you go by there today you will most likely see two gray-haired old men sitting one on each side of that strip of timber, each one with a rifle beside him and waiting to kill the other if he steps on the strip. They both swear they will stay right there until they die. I suppose they will, but if either of them guts reckless and ventures on the strip his brother will shoot him sure. You see, the ground is worth a good deal now. The men were so busy fighting in the timber time that they didn't have time to cut. Good-bye. Take the right-hand road when you come to the hill. The bridge is gone on the other one."

I found the "Brothers' Feud" without any trouble and looked with great interest for the two insane brothers. They had been so devoted to their quarrel that they had never married, and they lived all alone, each in a little cabin their father had given them. As I drove along I saw a group of neighbors about one of the houses. At the door of the other at a trembling, paleied old man, with a rife across his unsteady knees. I went up to the crowd and found that Jim was dead.

"Been dead two or three days when we found him," said the neighbor.

"What more does his brother want?" I saked.

"He still seems to be on guard."

"Well, he is so deaf he can't hear when we holler over and tell him, and he is so blind he couldn't see when his brother fell down by the log here and died. Besides, he has lest his research. weight in silver.
"Well, if you go by there today

Left Undere

It isn't the thing you do, dear, It's the thing you've left und Which gives you a bit of hear At the setting of the sun; The tender word forgotten, The letter you did not write, The stone you might have lifted Out of a brother's way, The bit of heartsome counsel You were hurried too much to The loving touch of the hand, de The genile and wincome tone. That you had no time or though With troubles enough of your

For life is all too short, &

to give the baby a I-talian, name, but Oi, av course, bayn Oirish, wanted um to have a name with a Mac in it, so we sethled the mather boi callin' um Macaroni."

First Fair One—"But, darling, I have many social engagements this season, you know."
Second Fair One—"Ch, indeed! As a chaperone, I presume."—Pick Me Up.

dery-New Things in China.

Written for The Evening Star

LAMP SHADES MADE AT HOME.

dance, lifting the dead eagle upon their heads, and presto! right among us stood the tripod

The large shades made of crinkled paper

for Christmas presents. Where one lamp was seen a year or two ago three and four now ap-pear, and rooms are prettier and more artisti-cally lighted accordingly.

SILVER ARTICLES HOLD THEIR OWN. others, where all tastes can be gratified, and all pieces are much the same we have seen for some years past, but naturally a few new things appear. Every one is pleased with gifts of silver in any form, and unless one is more be that of the "Young Men's Christian Associa-tion." That, so far as I know, is the only place are there are many bits that make pretty souvenirs without being very costly. Pretty little silver cases come now inclosing dentists' floss; other little cases are for thimbles, to at-

TORTOISE SHELL A RIVAL.

able silver, it is a satisfaction in its uncommor

haps seven in all, though two are cut in half, or nearly so, by coming close to the hemstitched Three shades of green file floss of the silvery Three shades of green file floss of the silvery tones were used in embroidering this design, the outer petals of each flower being heavily worked in the palest shade, in long and short stitch; the next inner curving petals are covered with lace stitch in the next darker shade of the silk and outlined with a double strand of the same color. The center, which is large and round in sun-flower, style is criss-crossed with the darkest silk of all, the stitches being caught down at each crossing and a heavy outline defines it well. The linen had already a hemstitched hem when it was bought, which being machine done did not suit the daintiness of the rest of the work, so double threads of the medium shade of silk were darned in and out of the ladder stitch finish to the hem, five rows being woven in, basket work style, so a solid darning of the green makes a handsome hand-wrought border to the pretty piece of work.

ANOTHER PIECE OF LINEN WORK.

Another small piece of linen work is gether, these being connected with ribbon-like lines curving and waving on the four

pink, worked solidly, some light, some dark, each shaded, however, and the lines are indicated by three rows of outline stitch close together, the outer row dark, the middle one light. The fringe is headed by a row of pin stitching in pink, and this pretty little mat is just what any housekeeper will be glad to receive for a Christmas remembrance.

One can get tray cloths, as they are called, but which may be used for toilet covers on burcau or dressing table as well, with hemstitched hems, and charming design of ribbon bows and small flowers stamped upon them. The linen is heavy and very suitable for the purposes I have mentioned, while if embroidered with the ribbons in outline only the work is slight. More work will make them prettier, for the ribbon in a solid color will be lovely. The cost of the stamped linen is only 25 cents, which seems a very small price, considering how new the designs are and how effective for the labor to be expended upon them. Small pin-cushion tops can be stamped to match if the cover is used on a dressing table, and these are prettiest made up on a round cushion, with frill of silk to correspond in color and lace over it drawn

THE GREAT FAILURE OF THE FIELDS AND SOME SAD INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH IT-WESTERN

daintiness and pretty coloring. In blue, pink yellow and pale green these ribbon pattern are so effective that it is difficult to tell which pained by any business collapse as by tha which has wrecked the house of Field, Lindley sign is of pomegranates, with the threads woven in basket work for the center of the Wiechers & Co., and carried with it the rema ing property of Cyrus W. Field. One is re fruit. Gold lace edges this band, and the top is of dull blue silk like the cloth in color, with minded of the terrible collapse of the Grants as business men and many are comparing the two disasters. This is natural, not

gold cords to draw it up—a rich looking bag intended to be hung in the drawing room. MARVELOUS JUGGLERY

Feats of Necromancy That Almost Appalled From the Philadelphia Times. Siamese jugglers, according to Mr. Edmon pencer, perform tricks that surpass anything the world has ever known in that way. Compared with them the feats of the famous necroancers of India are reduced to comparative insignificance. Here are some of the tricks

that he saw done in honor of the coronation of The red curtain fluttered a little there was dull thud, and there, right before us, alongside the censer, stood a very old man, wrinkled with long hair and beard as white as cotton fleece. He took the censer in his hands and blew his breath into it until the flame rose twenty-feet high, red and furious; then, with a sudden jerking motion, he tussed the hurning sudden jerking motion, he tossed the burning oil toward the crowd of squatting spectators. It shot toward them a broad sheet of terrible flame—it descended upon them a shower of roses and japonicas, more than could have been gathered in a cart. Turning the censer bottom

dome. The old man gazed a moment unward. then, seizing the tripod upon which the censer had stood, he bent its legs apart with a nervous hand straightened them against his knee, and hurled them, dart-like, toward the eagle. They glanced upward with a gilded flash, and with three cobras coiled around it and lifting their hooded heads defiantly and flashing anger out of their glittering eyes,

The music shricked still wilder, the snakes
coiled and plaited themselves in a rhythmic

again, with its flickering flame and its incens savored breath. A more perfect illusion never

conceived.

of the men, from being horizontal, became perpendicular, Norodom's head resting atop of Tepada's, Minhman's head upon Norodom's feet and Tsin-ki's head upon Minhman's feet. A pause for breath, then the column of men ras propelled into the air and presto! Tepada's lead was on the ground, Norodom's feet to his, Minhman's feet upon Norodom's head, Tsin-ki's feet upon Minhman's head. Each had turned One trick that Minhman performed was a very superior version of the mango-tree feat of | the same catalogue of superlatives which | were the Indian jugglers. He took an orange, cut it showered last year on Rosenthal, and open and produced a serpent. This he took before him on D'Albert and countless other down among the spectators, and, borrowing a artists. It is difficult to keep track of these off and covered it with the robe.

When the robe was lifted again a fox was in place of the snake. The fox's head was cut off,

a sword. Three robes, and a leopard appeared. It was slain with a javelin. Four robes covered a most savage looking buffalo, which was Five robes covered in part, but not alto-gether, a lordly elephant, which, when the sword was pointed against him, seized Minh-man by the neck and tossed him violently up. He mounted feet foremost, and finally clung by his toes to the capital of one of the columns.

Tepada now leaped from the stage and alighted upon the elephant's shoulders. With a short sword he goaded the beast on the head until the unwieldy animal reared upon its hind feet, twined its trunk around one of the great

columns and seemed trying to lift itself from the ground and wrap its body around the flashed out a dazzling firework of some sort and the elephant had disappeared and Tepada lay upon the stage writing in the folds of a great boa constrictor and holding Minhman "I always rejoice in anything which stirs up the inert mass of China. Any disturbance, no

matter how terrible it may seem, is an advan-tage to that empire. Before we can get any substantial improvement we must go through a period of upheaval. Of course the excesses of these outbursts are awful, but they are the first step in recovery. China is more besotted in her social conventionalities and vices that

Tom Bigbee-"I beg your pardon, Hoffy; Hoffman Howes-"My deah fellah, they wer

in her social conventionalities and vices than Europe was before the French revolution, and it may need as volcanic an irruption as that great tragedy before a new epoch of human rights and civilization can begin."

This certainly is an encouraging view to take of what appears to many a most formidable crisis. The situation is generally considered ominous for the interests of missions, trade and diplomacy. Letters received here from the coast towns reflect almost a panic among the foreign element. Those who can remember the terrors of the Taeping rebellion compare the condition of affairs with those exciting times when the vast hordes of fanatical rebels swept up to the very walls of Shanghai. One may yet From Judge.
Upton Dudligh—"Aw—what's the price of up to the very walls of Shanghai. One may yet see in the suburbs of that city miles of hillocks Turkish rug, and this is a carpet store.'

Young Barclay Bowers with his turn-up nos



Which woke young Barclay up in fright

